

# SUC

On our account has Jove,  
Indulgent, to all lands some succulent plant  
Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack  
His present thirst. *Philips.*  
To Succu'ms. *v. n.* [*succumbo*, Latin; *succumber*, French.]  
To yield; to sink under any difficulty. Not in use, except  
among the Scotch.  
To their wills we must succumb,  
*Quocunque trabunt, 'tis our doom.* *Hudibras.*  
Succu'ssion. *n. f.* [*succussio*, Latin.] A trot.  
They move two legs of one side together, which is totulation or ambling, or lift one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is *succussation* or trotting. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
They rode, but authors do not say  
Whether totulation or *succussation*. *Butler.*  
Succu'ssion. *n. f.* [*succussio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of shaking.  
When any of that ribble species were brought to the doctor,  
and when he considered the spasms of the diaphragm, and all  
the muscles of respiration, with the tremulous *succussation* of the  
whole human body, he gave such patients over. *Mast. Scrib.*  
2. [In phytick.] Is such a shaking of the nervous parts as is pro-  
duced by strong stimuli, like sternutories, friction, and the  
like, which are commonly used in apoplectick affections.  
Such. *pronoun.* [*sulleis*, Gothic; *sulks*, Dutch; *ypic*, Saxon.]  
1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With *as* before the thing  
to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, *such* a power  
as a king's; *such* a gift as a kingdom.  
'Tis *such* another fitchew! marry, a perfume'd one. *Shaksf.*  
Can we find *such* a one as this, in whom the spirit of God  
is? *Gen. xli. 38.*  
The works of the flesh are manifest, *such* are drunkenness,  
revelings, and *such* like. *Gal. v. 21.*  
You will not make this a general rule to debar *such* from  
preaching of the Gospel *as* have thro' infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*  
*Such* another idol was Manah, worshipp'd between Mecca  
and Medina, which was called a rock or stone. *Stillington.*  
*Such* precepts *as* tend to make men good, singly considered,  
may be distributed into *such as* enjoin piety towards God, or  
*such as* require the good government of ourselves. *Tilleyson.*  
If my song be *such*,  
That you will hear and credit me too much,  
Attentive listen. *Dryden.*  
*Such* are the cold Riphean race, and *such*  
The savage Scythian. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*  
As to be perfectly just is an attribute in the Divine Nature,  
to be so to the utmost of our abilities is the glory of a man:  
*such* an one, who has the publick administration, acts like the  
representative of his Maker. *Addison.*  
You love a verse, take *such* as I can fend.  
The same that. With *as*. *Pope.*  
This was the state of the kingdom of Tunis at *such* time as  
Barbarossa, with Solyma's great fleet, landed in Africk. *Knoll.*  
3. Comprehended under the term premised.  
That thou art happy, owe to God;  
That thou continu'st *such*, owe to thyself. *Milton.*  
To assert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and  
punished it as *such*, when, without any antecedent sin, he  
withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impossible for  
him not to fall, highly reproaches the essential equity of the  
Divine Nature. *South.*  
No promise can oblige a prince so much,  
Still to be good, as long to have been *such*. *Dryden.*  
4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing.  
I saw him yesterday  
With *such* and *such*. *Shaksf. Hamlet.*  
If you repay me not on *such* a day,  
In *such* a place, *such* sum or sums, as are  
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit  
Be an equal pound of your flesh. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
I have appointed my servants to *such* and *such* place. *1 Sam.*  
Scarce this word death from sorrow did proceed,  
When in rufh'd one, and tells him *such* a knight  
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
Himself overtook a party of the army, consisting of three  
thousand horse and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left  
at *such* a place, within three hours march of Berwick. *Clarend.*  
The same sovereign authority may enact a law, commanding  
*such* or *such* an action to-day, and a quite contrary law for-  
bidding the same to-morrow. *South's Sermons.*  
Those artists who propose only the imitation of *such* or *such*  
a particular person, without election of those ideas before-  
mentioned, have often been reproached for that omission.  
Dryden's *Duynghy.*  
To SUCK. *v. a.* [*sucan*, Saxon; *sugo*, *suctum*, Latin; *succer*,  
French.]  
1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.  
2. To draw in with the mouth.  
The cup of astonishment thou shalt drink, and suck it out.  
*Ezek. xxiii. 34.*

# SUC

We'll hand in hand to the dark mansions go,  
Where, *sucking* in each other's latest breath,  
We may transfuse our souls. *Dryden.*  
Still the drew  
The sweets from ev'ry flow'r, and suck'd the dew. *Dryden.*  
Transfix'd as o'er Callia's streams he hung,  
He suck'd new poisons with his triple tongue. *Pope's Statius.*  
3. To draw the teat of a female.  
Desire, the more he suck'd, more fought the breast,  
Like droply folk still drink to be a-thirst. *Sidney.*  
A bitch will nurse young foxes in place of her puppies, if  
you can get them once to suck her so long that her milk may  
go through them. *Locke.*  
Did a child suck every day a new nurse, it would be no  
more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than  
at sixty. *Locke.*  
4. To draw with the milk.  
Thy valiancy was mine, thou suck'd'st it from me;  
But own thy pride thyself. *Shaksf. Coriolanus.*  
5. To empty by sucking.  
A fox lay with whole swarms of flies sucking and galling of  
him. *L'Estrange.*  
Bees on tops of lillies feed,  
And creep within their bells to suck the balmy feed. *Dryden.*  
6. To draw or drain.  
I can suck melancholy out of a song, as a weazel sucks  
eggs. *Shakspeare.*  
Pumping hath tir'd our men;  
Sens into seas thrown, we suck in again. *Dante.*  
A cubical vessel of brags is filled an inch and a half in half  
an hour; but because it sucks up nothing as the earth doth,  
take an inch for half an hour's rain. *Burnet.*  
Old ocean, suck'd through the porous globe,  
Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed. *Thomson.*  
To SUCK. *v. n.*  
1. To draw by rarefying the air.  
Continual repairs, the least defects in sucking pumps are con-  
stantly requiring. *Mortimer's History.*  
2. To draw the breast.  
Such as are nourish'd with milk find the paps, and suck at  
them; whereas none of those that are not designed for that  
nourishment ever offer to suck. *Ray on the Creation.*  
I would  
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear,  
To win thee, lady. *Shaksf. Merchant of Venice.*  
Why did the knees prevent me? or why the breasts that?  
I should suck? *Job iii. 12.*  
A nursing father beareth with the sucking child. *Numb. xi.*  
3. To draw; imbibe.  
The crown had suck'd too hard, and now being full, was  
like to draw less. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*  
All the under passions,  
As waters are by whirl-pools suck'd and drawn,  
Were quite devoured in the vast gulph of empire. *Dryden.*  
SUCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of sucking.  
I hoped, from the descent of the quick-silver in the tube,  
upon the first suck, that I should be able to give a nearer  
guess at the proportion of force betwixt the pressure of the air  
and the gravity of quick-silver. *Boyle.*  
2. Milk given by females.  
They draw with their suck the disposition of their nurses.  
*Spenser.*  
I have given suck and know  
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakspeare.*  
Those first unpolish'd matrons  
Gave suck to infants of giantick mold. *Dryden.*  
It would be inconvenient for birds to give suck. *Ray.*  
SUCKER. *n. f.* [*succer*, French; from *suck*.]  
1. Any thing that draws.  
Oil must be poured into the cylinder that the sucker may  
flip up and down in it more smoothly. *Boyle.*  
The ascent of waters is by suckers or forcers, or something  
equivalent thereunto. *Wilkins's Deedalus.*  
3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn  
up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which pressing upon  
its edges, holds it down to the stone.  
One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called  
*suckers*, not above an inch and half diameter, being well soak-  
ed in water, will stick and pluck a stone of twelve pounds up  
from the ground. *Grew's Microscop.*  
4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked.  
Mariners eye ply the pump,  
So they, but chearful, unsatigu'd, still move *Philips.*  
The draining sucker  
A young twig shooting from the flock. This word was pre-  
haps originally *suckel*, [*suculus*, Latin.]  
The cutting away of suckers at the root and body, doth  
make trees grow high. *Bacon's Natural History.*

# SUD

Out of this old root a sucker may spring, that with a little  
shelter and good seasons, may prove a mighty tree. *Ray.*  
SUCKER. *n. f.* [from *suck*] A sweet meat.  
Nature's confectioner, the bee,  
Whole suckers are moist alchimy;  
The still of his refining mold,  
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*  
SUCKING-BOTTLE. *n. f.* [*suck* and *bottle*.] A bottle which to  
children supplies the want of a pap.  
He that will say, children join these general abstract specu-  
lations with their sucking-bottles, has more zeal for his opinion,  
but less sincerity. *Locke.*  
To SUCKLE. *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To nurse at the breast.  
The breast of Hecuba,  
When the did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier. *Shakspeare.*  
She nurses me up and suckles me. *L'Estrange.*  
Two thriving calves the suckles twice a-day. *Dryden.*  
The Roman soldiers bare on their helmets the first history  
of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and suckled  
by a wolf. *Addison on Italy.*  
SUCKLING. *n. f.* [from *suck*.] A young creature yet fed by the  
pap.  
I provide a suckling,  
That ne'er had nourishment but from the teat. *Dryden.*  
Young animals participate of the nature of their tender  
aliment, as sucklings of milk. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
SUCKTION. *n. f.* [from *suck*; *suction*, Fr.] The act of sucking.  
Sounds exterior and interior may be made by *suction*, as  
by emission of the breath.  
Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in dia-  
meter, yet the weight kept up by *suction*, or supported by the  
air, and what was cast out of it weigh'd about ten pounds.  
*Boyle.*  
Cornelius regulated the *suction* of his child. *Arbutnot.*  
SUDATION. *n. f.* [*sudo*, Latin.] sweat.  
SUDATORY. *n. f.* [*sudatio*, Latin.] Hot house; sweating bath.  
SUDDEN. *adj.* [*soudain*, French; *posen*, Saxon.]  
1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the  
common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.  
We have not yet set down this day of triumph;  
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too sudden. *Shakspeare.*  
There was never any thing so sudden but Caesar's thraconi-  
cal brag, of I came, saw and overcame. *Shakspeare.*  
Herbs sudden flower'd,  
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*  
2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. Not in use.  
I grant him  
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin. *Shakspeare.*  
SUDDEN. *n. f.*  
1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprize. Not in use.  
Parents should mark the witty excuses of their children at  
*sudden* and surprisals, rather than pamper them. *Watson.*  
2. On or of a sudden, or upon a sudden. Sooner than was ex-  
pected; without the natural or commonly accustomed prepara-  
tives.  
Following the flyers at the very heels,  
With them he enters, who upon the J adden  
Clapt to their gates. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
How art thou lost, how on a sudden lost?  
They keep their patients so warm as almost to stifle them,  
and all on a sudden the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*  
When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude  
and faucy of a sudden, and beyond your usual behaviour. *Swift.*  
SUDDENLY. *adv.* [from *sudden*.] In an unexpected manner;  
without preparation; hastily.  
You shall find three of your Argosies  
Are richly come to harbour suddenly. *Shakspeare.*  
If thou can't accuse,  
Do it without invention suddenly. *Shaksf. Henry VI.*  
If elision of the air made the sound, the touch of the bell or  
string could not extinguish so suddenly that motion. *Bacon.*  
To the pale fies they suddenly draw near,  
And summon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*  
She struck the warlike spear into the ground,  
Which sprouting leaves did suddenly enfold,  
And peaceful olives shaded as they rose. *Dryden.*  
SUDDENNESS. *n. f.* [from *sudden*.] State of being sudden; un-  
expected preference; manner of coming or happening unex-  
pectedly.  
All in the open hall amazed stood,  
At suddenness of that unwary fight,  
And wond'ring at his breathless hasty mood. *Fairy Queen.*  
He speedily run forward, counting his suddenness his most  
advantage that he might overtake the English. *Spenser.*  
The rage of people is like that of the sea, which once  
breaking bounds, overflows a country with that suddenness and  
violence as leaves no hopes of flying. *Temple.*  
SUDORIFICK. [*sudorifque*, Fr. *sudor* and *facio*, Latin.] Pro-  
voking or causing sweat.  
Physicians may do well when they provoke sweat in bed by  
bottles, with a decoction of sudorifick herbs in hot water.  
*Bacon.*

# SUF

Exhaling the most liquid parts of the blood by sudorifick or  
watery evaporations brings it into a morbid state. *Arbutnot.*  
SUDORIFICK. *n. f.* A medicine promoting sweat.  
As to sudorificks, consider that the liquid which goes off by  
sweat is often the most subtle part of the blood. *Arbutnot.*  
SUDOROUS. *adj.* [from *sudor*, Latin.] Consisting of sweat.  
Beside the strigments and sudorous adhesions from mens  
hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction  
thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
SUDS. *n. f.* [from *seoban*, to seeth; whence *roosen*, Saxon.]  
1. A lixivium of soap and water.  
2. To be in the Suds. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.  
To SUE. *v. a.* [*suaver*, French.]  
1. To prosecute by law.  
If any sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him  
have thy cloke also. *Mat. v. 40.*  
2. To gain by legal procedure.  
Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die  
for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding  
with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and suing  
out a pardon for them in the court of heaven. *Calamy.*  
To SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.  
Full little knowest thou that hast not try'd,  
What hell it is in suing long to bide. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
If me thou deign to serve and sue,  
At thy command to all these mountains be. *Spenser.*  
When maidens sue,  
Men give like gods. *Shakspeare.*  
We were not born to sue but command. *Shakspeare.*  
Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Eu-  
phrates, suing unto him for peace. *Knolles.*  
For this, this only favour let me sue,  
Refuse it not; but let my body have  
The last retreat of human kind, a grave. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
Despite not then, that in our hands bear we  
These holy boughs, and sue with words of pray'r. *Dryden.*  
I will never be too late,  
To sue for chains, and own a conqueror. *Addison's Cato.*  
The fair Egyptian  
Court'd with freedom now the beauteous slave,  
Now fast'ning *sue*, and threatening now did rave. *Blackm.*  
By adverse destiny constrain'd to sue  
For counsel and redress, he sues to you. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
SUE. *n. f.* [*sue*, an old French word, according to Skinner.]  
A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.  
The steatoma being *sue*, yields not to scaroticks. *Wifem.*  
SUE. *adj.* [from *sue*.] Consisting of *sue*; resembling *sue*.  
If the matter forming a wen, resembles fat or a *sue* sub-  
stance, it is called steatoma. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
To SUFFER. *v. a.* [*suffere*, Latin; *souffrir*, French.]  
1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain.  
A man of great wrath shall suffer punishment. *Prov. xix.*  
A woman suffered many things of physicians, and spent all  
she had. *Mark v. 26.*  
Obedience impos'd,  
On penalty of death, and suffering death. *Milton.*  
2. To endure; to support; not to sink under.  
Our spirit strength entire  
Strongly to suffer and support our pains. *Milton.*  
3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.  
He wond'ring that your Lordship  
Would suffer him to spend his youth at home. *Shakspeare.*  
Oft have I seen a hot o'erweening cur,  
Run back and bite, because he was withheld:  
Who being *suffered*, with the bear's fell paw,  
Hath clapt his tail betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shaksf. care.*  
My duty cannot suffer  
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands. *Shakspeare.*  
Rebuke thy neighbour, and not suffer sin upon him. *Lev.*  
I suffer them to enter and possess.  
He that will suffer himself to be informed by observation,  
will find few signs of a soul a custom'd to much thinking in a  
new born child. *Locke.*  
4. To pass through; to be affected by.  
The air now must suffer change. *Milton.*  
To SUFFER. *v. n.*  
1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.  
My breast I arm to overcome by suffering. *Milton.*  
Prudence and good breeding are in all itations necessary;  
and most young men suffer in the want of them. *Locke.*  
2. To undergo punishment.  
The father was first condemn'd to suffer upon a day ap-  
pointed, and the son afterwards the day following. *Clarendon.*  
He thus  
Was forc'd to suffer for himself and us!  
Heir to his father's sorrows with his crown. *Dryden.*  
3. To be injured.  
Publick business suffers by private infirmities, and king-  
doms fall into weaknesses by the diseases or decays of those that  
manage them. *Temple.*  
SUFFERABLE. *adj.* [from *suffer*.] Tolerable; such as may be  
endured.